

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.
FISHING SCHOOL BATTALION.
THE ADMIRALTY have given
Official permission for raising a
Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be
strictly limited to Public School or
University Men and who will serve
together as a Unit.
Training is now going forward.
Applicants desiring to enrol should
apply at once to
ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, Fland 8, Old Bond Street, W.
God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

EVERYTHING
FOR
MOTORING
BY LAND AND SEA.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Phone 27.

No. 18,137. 號七十三百一千八萬一第 日二初月六年辰丙 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 1st, 1916. 六拜禮 號一月七年五國民華中 Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE

July 3rd.—The English mail, per s.s.
NANKIN.

TO DEPART

July 5th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11
a.m., per s.s. NANKIN.
July 4th.—Europe via Siberia, at 3
p.m., per s.s. CHENAN.
July 6th.—Straits, Colombo, Durban,
Cape Town and London, at 11
a.m., per s.s. KASHIMA MARU.
July 7th.—Philippine Islands, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu,
Canada, United States and
South America via San
Francisco, at 9.30 a.m., per
s.s. PERISA MARU.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to
and from the Coast Ports, Manila,
Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice
on the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1914. 119

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Size.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to .550, at \$6, \$7 and
\$7.50 per 10. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 641

AWLING & CO.

9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
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Photographic Goods of Every Description
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Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canvas Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 668

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY
LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" " " "
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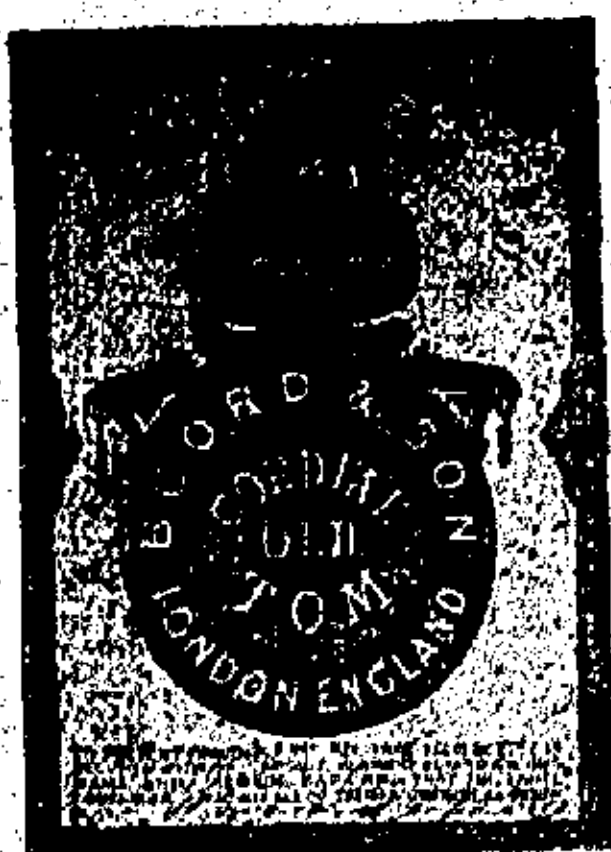
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ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, JULY 1st, 1916.
1915. With Index. Price 7/6.
On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press"
Mongkok, 10th March 1916.

THE Y.M.C.A. BUILDING

FUND.
FOURTEENTH LIST OF
DONATIONS.

Mr. F. A. Carl	100
The Vacuum Oil Co.	200
Mr. S. C. MacNider	100
Mr. E. H. Ray	50
Mrs. Bowdler	25
Rev. A. D. Featherstone	20
Rev. A. D. Stewart	20
Mr. C. Gorken	20
The North-West Trading Co.	10
Rev. W. H. Hewitt	10
Capt. J. W. Evans	10
Capt. W. C. Passmore	10
Mr. N. Lang	10
Mr. Wilson Couper	10
Mr. A. E. Chunnott	10
J. E. G.	10
Mr. J. Rodger, Jr.	5
Mr. G. Rodger	5

Already acknowledged \$ 1,025

Total \$101,715

THE FOCHOW TEA TRADE

ENTRANCE OF RUSSIA AS A
BUYER ON A LARGE SCALE.

H.M. Consul at Fochow (Mr. F. E. Wilkinson) reports that the total quantity of tea exported from that port to foreign countries in 1915 was 179,200 piculs (picul=133 1/2 lb.), valued by the Maritime Customs at Hk. Tls. 5,770,000, an increase of 31,100 piculs in quantity and Hk. Tls. 2,117,000 in value over the exports of the previous year.

According to information supplied by a local British merchant, the war was responsible for this abnormal development in the tea trade. Before the season opened there were indications of a strong demand for common tea on most of the home markets, but the prohibition of the sale of goods in Russia was expected to have a considerable effect on the consumption of tea in that country. But it was not expected that Hankow would be unable to supply all the increase required, or that, if it were necessary to come to Fochow at all, the quantity taken from that market would be other than quite small. As it turned out, however, a very considerable quantity forming a large proportion of the first crop, and a fair proportion of the second crop, was taken by Russia. The strong demand from the markets usually interested in Fochow tea, and the entrance of Russia as a buyer on a large scale, quickly sent up prices in Fochow to a higher level than had been known before.

The large early shipments from Fochow, together with those from North China, soon relieved the situation on the tea markets, and a reaction took place towards the end of the summer. But the prices local tea merchants had obtained for their early deliveries prompted them to increase their late second and third crop supplies as much as possible, and these arrived from the country on a very dull market. After stocks had increased to an unprecedented quantity, and the seriousness of the situation had been realised by the natives concerned, concessions in prices were forthcoming. The market continued to fall until, it may fairly be said, a greater part of the profits made by the natives early in the season were lost on these later teas. The stocks had been greatly reduced by the end of the year, a not inconsiderable proportion of these later teas having been shipped to Russia.

Great and increasing difficulty was experienced throughout the season in connection with the shipment of teas, and these restricted facilities are not likely to be without their effect on the disposal of the balance of the crop.

THE TEA "GAMBLE."

In the House of Commons on May 29th Sir Walter Essex asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had had his attention drawn to the increase of tea prices by the gambling of certain persons operating in the London tea market, and whether he was taking such action as might be necessary to protect the public.

Mr. Runciman said he had been making careful inquiries into the matter, with a view of determining what action might be appropriate in the circumstances. He hoped to complete his inquiries shortly.

Sir J. D. Lees: Has there been any gambling?

Mr. Runciman said he would not like to express an opinion, but, if there had been any withholding of foodstuffs, the Board of Trade would exercise their powers. (Hear, hear.)

SILK FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Roosevelt has recently been expressing his high opinion of the natural resources of Trinidad. The current number of the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute" suggests a possible new industry for the island—the cultivation of the silkworm. A recent examination of Trinidad silk at the Imperial Institute has proved satisfactory, and, as a result of the various experiments that have been carried out, it seems possible that silkworms can be successfully reared in the island. It might be feasible, therefore, to establish silk-culture as a village industry which could be carried on chiefly by the women and children and thus increase the resources of the colony without withdrawing labour from other occupations. It is pointed out that attention in Trinidad should first be directed to the mulberry silkworm and the Eri silkworm. The respective food plants of these varieties grow well in the island and could readily be planted in any desired quantity.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Soth & Co., of Hongkong, in their fortnightly report dated June 29th, state:

Corros.—Market ruled steady; sales of about 600 packages at \$30 to \$32 per picul is reported in the market. Unsold stock is said to be about 500 packages. Reported closing quotations:—\$30 to \$35 per picul.

INDIAN YARN.—Telegraphic advices of a rise in prices on your side, and the firm attitude of the importers to hold their goods for a better rate, had the effect of strengthening our Yarn Market. Though the rates of Exchange have advanced greatly, holders did not feel inclined to quit, and demand from the consuming districts coming in freely, prices advanced from three to five dollars per bale, and a very good business of 9,920 bales have been reported in the market as under:—100 bales of China, No. 68, at \$29 to \$31; 30 bales of Moon, No. 68, at \$29 to \$30; 1,500 bales of Assur Virjee, No. 108, at \$38 to \$40; 150 bales of Colaba, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 250 bales of Crown, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 700 bales of Currimbhoy, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 1,000 bales of David, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 250 bales of Gold Mohour, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 100 bales of Hongkong, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 350 bales of Indo-China, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 150 bales of Naranje, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 150 bales of New City of Bombay, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 150 bales of Palanay, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 150 bales of Poti, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 250 bales of Phoenix, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 400 bales of Sassa, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 300 bales of Sun, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 100 bales of Textile, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 150 bales of Union, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 500 bales of Sundries, No. 108, at \$40 to \$42; 250 bales of Bombay Cotton, No. 128, at \$101 to \$103; 200 bales of China, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 200 bales of Corra, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 150 bales of Crescent, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 300 bales of Currimbhoy, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 500 bales of Dawn, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 300 bales of Indo-China, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 150 bales of Palanay, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 100 bales of Prospect, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 100 bales of Sassa, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 150 bales of Sun, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 150 bales of Naranje, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 50 bales of Sassa, No. 128, at \$103 to \$105; 100 bales of Swan, No. 108, at \$118 to \$120; 100 bales of China, No. 208, at \$123 to \$125; 50 bales of Fuzulbhoy, No. 208, at \$123 to \$125; 100 bales of Gold Mohour, No. 208, at \$123 to \$125; 100 bales of Indo-China, No. 208, at \$123 to \$125. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 43,000 bales sold but uncleared. Stock is about 15,000 bales.

TRADE AND THE WAR.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN THE FAR EAST.

The Wireless Press says that the chief centre of German propaganda in the Far East appears to be the office of the Deutsche Zeitung, a weekly publication which is distributed gratis to several thousands of Chinese officials and other influential persons. The paper is written in Chinese, and contains a view of the world from the German point of view, full of the most extravagant adulation of Germany and the Germans, and equally full of coarse abuse of the British and the Japanese. It publishes week by week the most highly coloured and imaginative accounts of brilliant victories gained by Germany at sea, on land, and in diplomacy.

The work of the Deutsche Zeitung is supplemented by the activities of countless German agents, some Germans who have lived for a long time in the East, others Chinese who have been bought for this purpose, with a number of Turks, Persians, and Afghans likewise pressed into the service of the Kaiser. They travel up and down the country, spreading stories of Britain's ruin, of Japan's approaching downfall, of Germany's splendid deeds.

At Bangkok there is a weekly German paper called the Rundschau, the office of which is the centre of an extremely active German propaganda in Siam. In Batavia a small army of German agents are busily engaged in propagating German ideas in the Dutch East Indies.

MONARCHICAL DOCUMENTS BURNED.

Many of the articles and documents reminiscent of the monarchical campaign were recently burnt in the Palace at Peking, while some others are still allowed to remain. All the petitions, telegrams and other documents which the late Administration received from the officials, public bodies and individuals during the months of the monarchical campaign, urging the deceased Chief Executive to ascend the Throne, were not destroyed until very recently.

By a Mandate issued early this year, all these documents were ordered to be handed over to the Tsan Cheng Yuan for destruction, but this order, it appears, was not carried out.

By another Mandate issued on the 29th ultimo, the late President promised to publish all these documents in book form in order to support his contention that the monarchical movement was not planned by himself but engineered by the officials both in the Capital and in the provinces. In order to destroy the last vestige of the monarchical aspiration of the late President, his relatives a few days ago burnt all these documents in the Palace.

A yellow Imperial palanquin with gilt trappings, together with a number of valuable articles which were specially prepared by the Bureau for the Grand Ceremony for Imperial use were also burnt before the catastrophe.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

NOTICE.

(a) In future, any member of the Corps absenting himself from a parade without having previously obtained leave from his O.C. or Section Commander will, on the report of his O.C., be posted in orders as a defaulter and treated accordingly.

(b) In future the Medical Officers will issue a certificate to every member granted sick leave. This certificate must be forwarded at once by the member to his O.C. or Section Commander so as to reach him before the next parade and so prevent the member being treated as a defaulter.

JOINED.

2.—Spr. E. E. Bryant having joined, is allotted Corps No. 2013 and posted to Engineer Co.

LEAVE.

3.—Reference Corps Order No. 2 of 20th April, 1916, the leave granted to No. 1306 Lt.-Col. Ross is extended to 20th September, 1916.

No. 1332 Cpl. J. Smith and No. 1072 Pte. H. Bates are granted leave for the duration of the War from 30th June, 1916.

No. 1302 Sapper A. R. D. Stanley Smith is granted 6 months' sick leave from 1st July, 1916.

No. 1442 Pte. G. Henderson is granted 3 months' leave from 25th June, 1916.

No. 1803 Pte. F. S. Thomson is granted 3 months' leave from 3rd July, 1916.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

(a) The detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 15th July has been posted at Headquarters.

(b) The undermentioned members will attend a class of instruction for Engineer Drivers to be held at Belcher's at 7 a.m. on the 6th July:—

No. 1903 Sapper A. W. Smith, "1920" T. Gibbons,

"1947" J. C. Saunders,

"1973" A. W. Hurlow, and

"2001" A. Kimros.

PARADES.

5.—Parades for Sunday, 2nd July:—

9.00 a.m. Artillery Battery, Left Section M. G. Co. Signalling Section and Right Section M. G. Co., King's Park Range Recruits' Musketry. Corp'l. Grimes will attend.

Monday, 3rd July:—

7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" Class on Cricket Ground.

7.15 a.m. Scouts Co. M. G. Section at Headquarters.

5.00 p.m. Scouts Co. Recruits at detailed L. R. C. Range Musketry Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (Right Half) Trenching on Cricket Ground.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. M. C. Practice (Table O) Kowloon Dock, Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Co. at Headquarters.

5.20 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units squad drill at Headquarters under Corp'l. Grimes.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under S. S. Talbot.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (left half) Skirmishing on Cricket Ground.

5.00 p.m. Signalling Section "B" and "C" classes at Headquarters.

8.00 to 10.00 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class Gun Club Hill Command Signalling practice.

Wednesday, 5th July:—

7.00 a.m. Signalling Section "C" class on Cricket Ground.

Thursday, 6th July:—

5.00 p.m. Scouts Co. Recruits at detailed L. R. C. Range Musketry Instruction.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M. G. Co.) squad drill at Headquarters under Corp'l. Grimes.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section on Polo Ground under S. S. Talbot.

5.30 p.m. Scouts Co. (left half) Skirmishing on Cricket Ground.

5.00 p.m. Signalling Section "B" and "C" classes at Headquarters.

8.00 to 10.00 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class Gun Club Hill Command Signalling practice.

Friday, 7th July:—

Recruits of Right Section M. G. Co. squad drill at Headquarters.

Saturday, 8th July:—

2.30 p.m. Engineer Co. Recruits Musketry, King's Park Range. Corp'l. Grimes will attend.

Sunday, 9th July:—

9.00 a.m. Engineer Co. Recruits Musketry, King's Park Range. Corp'l. Grimes will attend.

DETAIL.

6.—On duty 1st to 8th July.—H.K.V.R.

July 9th.—Centre Section M. G. Co. 10th.—Civil Service Co.

"11th.—No. 1 Sec. Arty. Batty.

"12th.—Left Section M. G. Co.

"13th.—Right Section M. G. Co.

"14th.—No. 2 Sec. Arty. Batty.

"23rd.—Scouts Co.

"24th.—Scouts Co.

"25th.—Scouts Co.

"26th.—Centre Section M. G. Co.

"27th.—Civil Service Co.

"28th.—No. 1 Sec. Arty. Batty.

"29th.—Left Section M. G. Co.

Orderly Officer 1st to 8th July.—Hongkong Officer.—H.K.V.R.

Next for duty 9th to 15th July.—2nd.

Lieut. Hegarty.

Next for duty 23rd to 29th July.—

Lieut. Kennett.

A. F. CHURCHILL, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, writing under date June 21st, state:—

Rice Market.—On account of scarcity of demand from Hongkong our market is weaker.

The total amount of rice exported from the last January up to the 13th June is 646,815 tons, against 504,334 tons in 1915.

We quote to-day white rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.43 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for June-July shipment.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Saturday, 1st July, to the morning of Sunday, 8th July.—"A" Co. Orderly Officer for the same period.—Lieut. Sutherland.

PARADES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th JULY.

Monday, 3rd July:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Osberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

N.C.O.s class of instruction on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. Officers will attend.

Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under instructor Sgt. Mitchellmore. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Tuesday, 4th July:—

"A" Co. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor Staff Q.M.S. Talbot. Uniform to be worn.

Wednesday, 5th July:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Osberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

N.C.O.s class of instruction on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues. Officers will attend.

Thursday, 6th July:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground under drill instructor Sergt. Osberry at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Machine-gun Section at Wellington Barracks under instructor Sergt. Bowles at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Mounted Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. under instructor Staff Q.M.S. Talbot. Uniform to be worn.

Friday, 7th July:—

"B" Co. Kowloon Dock and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Remainder on the road outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Section: The following will parade at May Road, Tram Station, at 9 p.m. under Sgt. E. V. Mitchellmore, for lamp practice:—

Ptes. Carter, Cossart, Goldsmith, Melbourne, Plummer, and Rolfe.

The following will parade under Lt. Cpl. Hill at Kowloon Dock at 9 p.m.—Ptes. Graham, Higginbotham, and Martin. Dress: Clean fatigues.

Saturday, 8th July, nil.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Signalling Certificates have been obtained by the following members of the Signalling Section:—

First Class, Morse Flag:—Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore, Lt. Cpl. W. Hill, Ptes. R. E. Higginbotham, J. Martin, P. E. Rolfe.

Second Class, Morse Flag:—Pte. A. J. Graham.

First Class, Semaphore Flag:—Sergt. E. V. Mitchellmore, Lt. Cpl. W. Hill, Ptes. H. E. Goldsmith, C. J. Higginbotham, J. Martin, A. J. Carter, P. H. Rolfe, A. J. Graham.

Second Class, Semaphore Flag:—Ptes. L. A. Cossart, J. A. Plummer, C. D. Melbourne.

N.C.O.s.

The following N.C.O.s have passed the required examination in Platoon drill before the Inspecting Officer:—

C.Q.M.S. D. Tolkin, Sergt. L. O. Ross, J. E. Osberry, J. H. McHutchon, and A. Leach; Lt. Sergt. A. G. Graham, Cpl. C. E. R. Beavis, D. Harvey,

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE PORTUGUESE CONSUL
IN SHANGHAI.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir, On the 20th instant you reproduced from the *North-China Daily News* an article under the title "Portuguese Pamphlets: 'Light on a scandal.'" I do not propose to reply to the inference drawn from the subject of patents of Portuguese nationality granted to Chinese, nor to make comments on the reported efforts of Mr. Barjona de Freitas, until recently Consul-General for Portugal at Shanghai, to unmask the operations of a coterie, the paper believes, resident in Macao but also having a branch in Shanghai, which drove a profitable trade in obtaining patents of nationality and selling them to Chinese for considerable sums of money. I leave this question alone because I consider that it is a matter to be attended to by the powers that be or by the members of the legal profession, if they care to do so.

On the other hand, I think that it is within my province to say, as one of the victims of the high-handed persecution of the said Consul, with reference to the published statement that no attempt was made to question Mr. Barjona's administration of his consularship, that over a hundred members of influence and standing in the Portuguese community at Shanghai addressed a Memorial to the Prime Minister in Lisbon on the 28th November last year complaining of Mr. Barjona's administration and his conduct. I beg to enclose a printed copy of a translation of the said Memorial, which speaks for itself, and would appeal to your sentiments of justice and fair-play to kindly publish it in your paper together with this letter. Thanking you, yours faithfully,

FRANCISCO F. LEITAO.

[We regret that we are unable to comply with our correspondent's request to publish a translation of the memorial as it contains allegations of a nature which the English Libel Law forbids. - Ed.]

A MEMBER OF A "FAST"
SET.
CHINESE GOVERNMENT SERVANT
IN THE DOCK.

At the Magistracy yesterday a Chinese clerk, employed in the Office of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, was charged on three counts with forging the signature of the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Acting Colonial Treasurer and Postmaster-General) on two cheques for \$2,000 and \$4,000 respectively; stealing the cheques from a book belonging to Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Superintendent of Import and Exports; and uttering the forged cheques.

Mr. T. H. King (Assistant-Superintendent of Police) prosecuted, and Mr. A. H. Crow defended.

From the story related by Mr. King it appeared that on the 7th June last Mr. Hutchison left his office just before 1 o'clock. On the same day the defendant went to the shop of a firm in Wing Lok Street, where he knew a clerk named Lau Cheung Shi, who had on former occasions lent money to defendant. His visit on this present occasion was in regard to securing a further loan. The defendant had spoken of a "rich uncle" in Singapore and represented himself as having expectations from that uncle. These expectations were to form security for the loans. Defendant stated he would be coming into vast sums of money. Both defendant and the man Lau, who would be one of the principal witnesses, appeared to be members of a "fast" set of men, many of whom were clerks who had been in good time generally at West Point. That was where most of the money apparently went to. At the interview with Lau the latter said he could not give him any money at that time, and defendant thereupon produced two cheques, one for \$2,000 and the other for \$4,000, purporting to bear the signature of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe. Defendant said he had sent his office cooie to the bank but the bank was shut, and he then handed the cheques to the man Lau as security. The two men had dinner together that night at West Point, but no money was handed over by Lau. The latter had been in Government service before taking up his position with the firm in Wing Lok Street and he became suspicious of the signature. The idea was that the two cheques represented a Post Office remittance from Singapore and it bore Mr. Wolfe's signature as Postmaster-General. Lau went to the Post Office and made enquiries, and was asked to wait. The Postmaster-General came and saw the signatures were forgeries. Further investigations were made and it was found that the two forged cheques had been taken from a cheque-book belonging to Mr. Hutchison. They had been taken from different places in the book. Defendant was arrested that same night at West Point. Defendant had no business in Mr. Hutchison's office at all.

In answer to the first charge, of uttering, defendant said: "I did not go to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, while he defied the charge of stealing the cheques. On the charge of forgery he had nothing to say."

HONGKONG LIQUIDATION
CLAIM.

In the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, the case was mentioned in which Messrs. Shevan, Tomes & Co., liquidators of Reuter, Brockleman & Co., claimed from the Chuen Wai firm, of No. 102, Queen's Road Central, the sum of \$724.10, the balance remaining due under a written contract dated November 28th, 1914, whereby the defendants agreed to pay to Messrs. Reuter, Brockleman & Co. 70 per cent. of \$1,020.16 in three successive instalments at intervals of four months from the date of the contract, the sum being the price of goods sold and delivered by Reuter, Brockleman & Co. to the defendants.

Mr. F. Mattingly, (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon, and Harston), appeared for plaintiffs. Defendants were not legally represented.

A clerk from Messrs. Shevan, Tomes & Co. gave evidence as to his firm being the liquidators of Reuter, Brockleman & Co., and his lordship gave judgment for plaintiff with costs.

SCENE AT A THEATRE.
TRIED TO STAB THE WATCHMAN.

At the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, a Chinese was charged with assaulting an Indian watchman at the Ko Shing Theatre. Another man was charged with being in possession of an offensive weapon.

Mr. C. F. Mason prosecuted and stated that early in the morning the watchman saw a crowd of men gambling. He sent them away but they came back. When he tried to send them away again, they set upon him and he had to call out for help. The first defendant was one of the men who struck him. On the same day, in the evening, the second defendant went into the theatre and when asked for his ticket said he had none. When asked to leave, he produced a knife and tried to stab the watchman.

The first defendant was fined \$5, and the second defendant \$10 or 14 days for being disorderly, and 14 days' hard labour for having the knife.

GERMAN TRADE MARK.
HONGKONG CHINESE CHARGED
WITH FORGERY.

A Chinese named Lai Tat Man, manager of the Kwong Yat Ling, 185, Wellington Street, was charged before Mr. Wood, at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday, with forging the trade mark of a German firm now in liquidation. The complainant was Mr. A. S. D. Couland, of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., 4, Des Vaux Road Central, liquidators of Messrs. William Meyerink and Company. The charge concerned the selling of two dozen snuff boxes which bore a forged trade mark or a mark so nearly resembling the registered trade mark of William Meyerink & Co., as was calculated to deceive. He was also charged with having in his possession 20 more such boxes for sale.

Mr. W. L. L. Shenton prosecuted, and explained that the only difference between the genuine article and the present one was that the words "Made in Germany" were left out and the words "Press here" substituted. When the defendant was charged he was asked certain questions and he said that he received 300 dozen boxes from Japan in the middle of April, and had disposed of the whole of them with the exception of the 20 which were found. That was a very serious offence, for it showed that those articles were being made in Japan and sent all the way here for sale. It was a very valuable trade mark of the Meyerink firm, and the mere fact that defendant had been able to sell 300 dozen since April showed that there was a very big demand for the article. The defendant had been manager of the shop for five or six years and must have known that it was a serious case because in that way the market was being kept open for those goods. It was only by reason of those sales that those things were being kept on the market. Otherwise the goods would disappear from the market altogether. It was natural that from the British merchants' point of view it was a very serious thing that those marks should be kept on the market.

His worship—The liquidators at present own this trade mark; it is properly registered but not in use.

Mr. Shenton—That is so.

His worship, having compared the genuine with the forged mark, said it was exactly the same, and even bore the same words "Registered Trade Mark." He asked if that might not be a genuine article issued by Meyerink & Co.

Mr. Shenton said the defendant told them and showed them his books to prove that he received the 300 dozen boxes from the Yee Wo firm at Kobe. They therefore could not be Meyerink's goods.

His worship—They might have been issued under licence from Meyerink & Co.

Mr. Shenton—They could not be that, because Japan is one of our Allies. The point about the case which the prosecutor felt was that the defendant refused to tell them to whom he had sold the goods—for he had sold them wholesale as well as retail. Mr. Shenton added that the goods were really German law. They would have to be the words "Made in Germany" as required by German law.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday.

WORK OF THE CHINESE
SECRETARIAT.

MANIFOLD ACTIVITIES.

The following is culled from the annual report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for 1915:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.
The revenue derived from all sources during the year was \$5,072; less than that for 1914 by \$2,180. This decrease was mainly due to the issue of fewer Chinese Boarding House Licences (on account of the restrictions imposed on Singapore emigrants), Marriage Licences and permits for display of fireworks.

The total expenditure was \$3,185, as compared with \$3,178 in 1914, and fell short of the estimate by \$8,000.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
The number of persons detained under warrant and sent direct to the Po Leung Kuk during the year was 108, as compared with 111 in 1914. The number of women who were allowed to leave after investigation was 138.

Eleven names were added to the list of girls under bond to report themselves to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, a precaution taken to guard against their being forced into prostitution.

The number of persons reported by Hongkong residents to the Po Leung Kuk as missing during the year was 121, of whom 21 were found.

EMIGRATION.

The number of women and children passengers examined and allowed to proceed was 13,489 (women 8,810, girls 1,107, and boys under sixteen 3,572), as compared with 13,162 in 1914. These figures are considerably below those of 1913 (20,080) and slightly above those of 1914.

The record of the occupations of women emigrants over 10 shows that out of a total of 8,810, 5,069 were going with their husbands or other relatives, or to join relatives; 2,851 gave their occupations as maid-servants; 469 as tailresses, and 820 as prostitutes. There were also 44 "farmers," 10 nuns, 4 actresses, 3 travellers, and one hair-dresser.

This year's work with women and children was about on a par with that done in 1914. South China still remained in a disturbed condition, thus facilitating the traffic in women and girls for prostitution.

Assisted emigration continued during the year with the difference that there was no contract labour for British Possessions. The abolition of "contract labour" (as previously understood) in British Possessions seems to have affected arrangements at the other end more than in Hongkong; but the numbers passed here as "assisted" in 1915 showed a marked decline. The total number of assisted emigrants presented for examination was 7,616, of whom 5,704 were passed and allowed to proceed. (In 1914 the figures were 12,272 and 8,278.) The total number rejected in Hongkong as unfit for labour was 143, all of whom were sent back to their homes through the Tung Wa Hospital at the expense of the Board of Chinese at Shanghai.

Classification of assisted emigrants by the language spoken gives the following figures:—

Cantonese	5,001
Hakka	1,672
Hoklo	85
Hainanese	194
Southern Mandarin	63
from Kwong Sai and Hunan	63
Total	7,616

DISTRICT WATCHMEN.

The District Watchmen Committee met on 13 occasions, the average attendance being 9. Among the subjects of more than passing interest that were discussed were:—The restriction of the numbers of clubs and societies; the appointment of midwives; the question of payment of wine and spirit licences; the completion of the District Watchmen Station in Yau-mat; and the question of new legislation for money loan associations. Besides this, the useful work done in 1915 in preventing undue alarm from war conditions, was carried on, and misunderstanding was prevented during the short time that diplomatic relations between China and Japan were strained.

The number of convictions secured by members of the force was 167 as compared with 108 in 1914 and 228 in 1913.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

The 1915 Directorate, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Lo Cheung-shui, carried on the work of previous years with conspicuous success. The balance-sheet for the year (i.e., the Yut Mau Chinese year extending from February 13th, 1915, to February 3rd, 1916, a total of 355 days as compared with 354 days in the previous year) showed a credit balance of \$27,475.

The expenditure was \$29,808 as compared with \$29,479 in the previous year, showing a daily average of \$252.68 as against \$243.44 in 1914. The total income was \$117,284 as against \$103,500 in 1914. The large increase was due to the proceeds of a theatrical performance held by the four hospitals of which the Tung Wa Hospital received \$16,618 (40 per cent.). If this be deducted, a decrease of rather less than \$3,007 is shown in comparison with 1914, yet, even so, the total exceeded the expenditure by about \$11,000.

Besides this large item in the increased receipts other items show increases, e.g.:—Compensation from Government for land resumed, \$4,100; subscriptions, \$500; sale of medicines, etc., \$1,100; but rent of hospital property, interest on balance, and premium on notes showed a falling-off of about \$6,200.

On the expenditure side repairs show an increase of close on \$5,000, but economy was effected in almost all other details, and the item for construction of new mortuary (\$2,733 in 1914) did not occur.

The total number of in-patients admitted during 1915 was 4,557, as compared with 4,472 in 1914 (4,706 in 1913), of whom 1,753 or 38.45 per cent. in the previous year) elected to be treated by European methods. The out-patients numbered 118,885 as against 102,153 in 1914 (107,395 in 1913) and of these 13,128 or 11.2 per cent. (as against 10 per cent. in 1914) chose European treatment.

The number of surgical operations performed was 203 as compared with 186 in 1914. There were also 98 Eye Operations performed as against 49 in 1914.

The number of destitutes temporarily housed and then sent to their homes was 777 (1,034 in 1914), most of whom were sent to the hospital from this office.

The amounts expended in gratuities and pensions, to deserving widows was \$1,341 as compared with \$1,000 in 1914 and \$574 in 1913.

KWONG WA HOSPITAL.

This hospital again did excellent work during 1915 and the number of patients treated shows a marked increase, especially among out-patients. In all, 1,321 patients were admitted (as against 1,099 in 1914) of whom 969 or 73 per cent. (as against 42.0 in 1914; 47 per cent. in 1913 and 41 per cent. in 1912) came under European treatment, while 352 elected to be treated by Chinese methods.

The total number of out-patients treated was 23,449, against 10,135 in 1914, and of these 15,230 elected to receive European treatment. This gives a percentage of 65.9 as against 40 per cent. in 1914 and 51 per cent. in 1913, showing that the increase of 1914 is well maintained.

The total expenditure of the Hospital for the Yut Mau Chinese year was \$34,363, but this includes a refund of \$31,284 to the Tung Wa—the net expenditure being \$3,079 as against \$28,213.40 in 1914. Among the receipts appears a loan of \$20,183 from the Tung Wa which, together with the 1914 overdraft (from Tung Wa) of \$9,977, has been repaid as mentioned above. During this year therefore the loss on last year's working has been cleared off.

As reported in 1914 the Tung Wa 1915 Committee were faced with great difficulties; under the chairmanship of Mr. Lo Cheung-shui, they have dealt so successfully with them that for the first time the Kwong Wa Hospital is free from debt, having now a balance of \$420. Economies have been effected in many directions; but the principal assistance was received from a theatrical performance promoted by the four hospitals, which resulted in a transference of \$12,403 to the Kwong Wa account.

CHINESE PUBLIC DISPENSARIES AND PLACER HOSPITALS.

The total number of cases treated at the dispensaries during the year was 89,233, as compared with 77,807 in 1914. Of this total 56,630 were new and 32,603 return cases.

The number of vaccinations performed again shows a decrease, being 5,203 as against 5,433 in 1914.

The total expenditure on the dispensaries was \$32,620 as compared with \$29,070 in 1914. But this includes exceptional expenses, viz., \$518 transferred to the Sham Shui Po Dispensary account and \$4,525 part cost of building the Amalgamated Harbour and Yau-mat Dispensary. During the year the maintenance of the dispensaries—Victoria Harbour, and Shaikwan—cost \$27,577 as against \$25,230 for the previous year.

The revenue of the dispensaries excluding the balance of \$24,300 from 1914 amounted to \$37,177 as against \$35,103 in 1914 and thus exceeded the expenditure by some \$1,600. This total included a sum of \$4,154 which was handed to the dispensaries by the four hospitals as a share of the proceeds of the theatrical performance alluded to under the Tung Wa and Kwong Wa reports. In view of the heavy expenditure on the Amalgamated Harbour and Yau-mat Dispensary, and on the Sham Shui Po New Dispensary which was opened on February 1st, the financial position is most satisfactory.

On 20th January, 1916, the scheme mentioned in last year's report of combining the old Harbour and Yau-mat Public dispensaries in one building came to fruition with the formal opening by His Excellency the Governor of the new dispensary on the water front at Yau-mat.

The building was erected at a cost of \$6,300, which was mostly raised by private subscription including donations of \$500 each from the Tin Hau Temple funds, Messrs. Lau Chu-pak, Ho Fook, Ho Kam-tong, Chan Kai-ming, Chan Cheuk-hing, Li Yau-tsun and one other; other subscriptions were raised by the efforts of Mr. Li Fung-shan.

The number of dead and dying infants brought to the dispensaries was 1,372 as compared with 1,243 in 1914. The number of infants under five years brought in to be treated shows a large increase, 12,075 being treated as against 9,069 in 1914, which was a record year. When it is taken into account that there was extremely little plague during the year, the increase must be explained by the fact that the Chinese are beginning to recognise the useful work done by the dispensaries, and the figures show that the hopes of the promoters of the dispensary scheme were justified.

GENERAL.

With reference to the 1914 flood relief scheme, further instalments this year were paid to the localities concerned by deputies of this office, until in May a total of \$290,330 had been spent, and all that remained of the fund was a sum of \$68,000 which had been earmarked for the construction of a model sluice gate in the Ko Lu District under the direction of Mr. Jaffé.

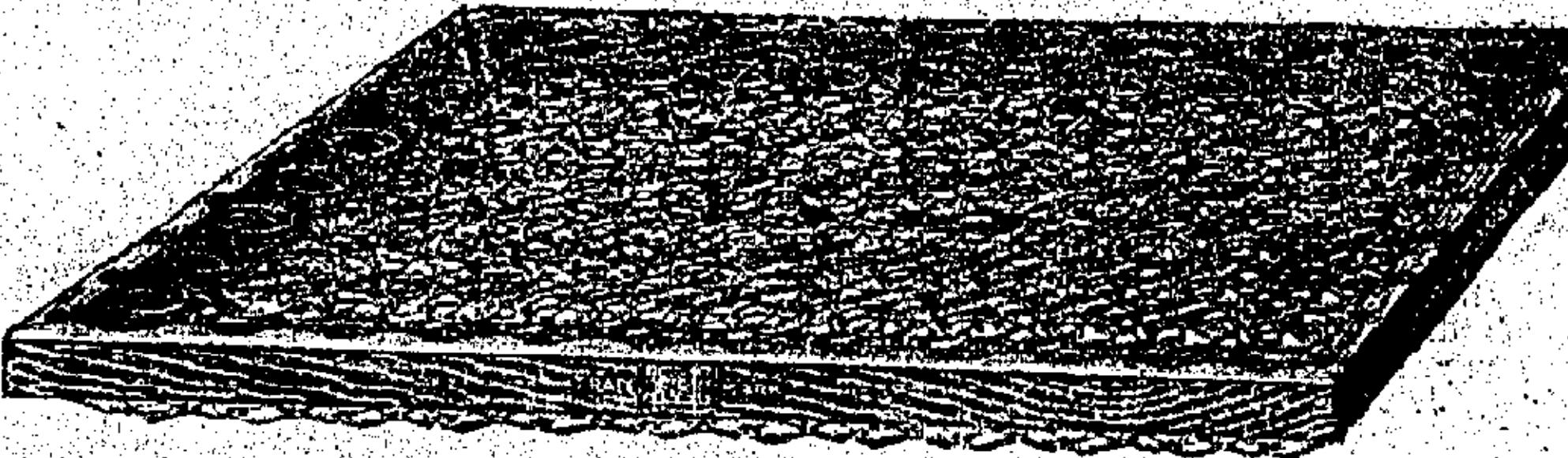
Unfortunately, however, early in July, 1915, a still more severe and disastrous flood occurred and affected simultaneously the valleys of the West, East and North rivers and Canton as well. Relief work was promptly put in hand. A sum of over \$300,000 was raised through the medium of the Tung Wa Hospital to which the Hongkong Government promised to contribute \$50,000 and it was decided that the administration of the whole fund should be left in the hands of the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital.

The Committee under Mr. Lo Cheung-shui, the chairman, did an immense amount of detailed work, and again justified the opinion that in the discriminating application of charity the Tung Wa Hospital has little to learn. The immediate relief has been to co-ordinate our activities in repair work with those of the Canton charitable bodies and it may be noted that a Conservancy Board, with Europeans on the staff, is working from Canton in an attempt to cope with the problem; but the disturbed state of the country has been a serious hindrance. It is a matter for congratulation that no less than 70 per cent. or 80 per cent. of the 1914 repair work carried out at the expense of the Hongkong funds (1901) firm through the second calamity.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

WHY NOT SLEEP SOUND
THESE HOT NIGHTS?
CHORLTON'S PATENT
TWO SURFACE MATTRESS
WILL ENSURE THIS IF YOU USE ONE.



THIS MATTRESS CAN BE USED EITHER SIDE, AND BOTH
DIFFER IN ELASTICITY, GIVING A CHOICE OF SPRINGINESS TO USER.
THE ONLY MATTRESS THAT DOES NOT SAG AND SO
"OBROOKS THE SPINE."

LUXURIOUS. SANITARY. DURABLE.
SIZES 3 ft. 6 in., 4 ft. 6 in., 5 ft., and 5 ft. 6 in. wide.

CALL AND INSPECT ONE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.	
Single Fare by Night Steamer	...
Return " " (available also for return by day steamer)	...
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...
Return " " " " " " " "	...

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 1st JULY, 1916.	SUNDAY, 2nd JULY, 1916.
6 a.m. HONAM	9 a.m. HONGKONG
10 p.m. FATSHAN	6 p.m. KINSHAN
10 p.m. KINSHAN	6 p.m. FATSHAN

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 400. S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,601.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Macao to Hongkong.
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 2nd JULY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.
MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. SUI TAI.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. SUI TAI, 588 tons, and S.S. NANKING, 588 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 6 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTIAN and HANUL. These vessels have superior cable booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Bank of China.

WANTED.
COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER and
TYPIST for Merchant's Office. Only
experienced persons need apply. State names
of previous employers, salary required, and
possible date of engagement.
Send particulars to—"POWHEATIAN,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1916. [844]

WANTED.
FOREIGN ASSISTANT for Book Office
of Local Shipping Company. Previous
experience essential.
For particulars apply to—
"BOOK OFFICE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1916. [768]

VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER,"
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.
PRICE \$1.75.

On Sale at—
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.
Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, Ltd.
Messrs. BRYCE & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. R. WATSON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M. A. VIVIAN HOGG, having resigned his position in our Firm, his "Power of Attorney" is withdrawn as from June 20th. **REISS & Co.**
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [849]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day appointed **Mrs. FRANCIS CHARLES HERB**, Manager of our Canton Branch, with power to sign our name by Procuration. **REISS & Co.**
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [860]

NOTICE.

M. A. VIVIAN HOGG has joined our Company as a Director as from the 1st June, 1916. **T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.**
Canton, 1st July, 1916. [861]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN HANKRUITY No. 53 of 1914.

THE TUNG KEE AND WING KEE FIRMS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the MEETING OF CREDITORS held on THURSDAY, the 23rd June, 1916, it was resolved to adjourn until THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1916, at 2.15 p.m.

J. HENNESSEY SETH, A.S.A., Trustee.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [852]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of State	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents	Area	Value
1	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
2	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
3	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
4	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
5	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
6	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
7	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
8	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
9	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.
10	At the junction of the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula and the road leading to the Kowloon Peninsula	100 feet by 100 feet	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [854]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

6% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st July, 1916 will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 8 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
BANQUE BELGE D'OUTRE-MER.

The interest less Income Tax at 5% in the £, will be:

ON £200 BONDS. £ 12. 0. 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 12. 0. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 3. 0. 0
Net amount payable £ 9. 0. 0

ON £100 BONDS. £ 6. 0. 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 6. 0. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 1. 5. 0
Net amount payable £ 4. 5. 0

ON £500 BONDS. £ 60. 0. 0
Per Coupon (Gross) 60. 0. 0
Less Tax at 5% in the £ 15. 0. 0
Net amount payable £ 45. 0. 0

Payment will be made in Cash at the Demand of the holder of the Coupon at the Office of the Company on the day of the Coupon.

By Order, **THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager.**
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [855]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SKIPTON CASTLE," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., at Kowloon, whomever and/or from the whomever delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 21st July, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 10 a.m. No Free Insurance has been offered. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.**
Hongkong, 30th June, 1916. [856]

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until Noon on TUESDAY, 11th July, 1916, for the Supply of **BRICKS, WOOD, &c.** for a period of 8 months commencing 1st August, 1916. Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the D. A. D. of S. & T., Victoria Barracks. Each Tender must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out on the proper form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked "TENDER FOR BRICKS, WOOD, &c." The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. [852]

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY 1st JULY, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Business TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 1st July, 1916. By Order, **A. R. LOWE, Secretary.**
Hongkong, 29th June, 1916. [845]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

BANK HOLIDAY 1st JULY, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Business TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 1st July, 1916. By Order, **A. R. LOWE, Secretary.**
Hongkong, 29th June, 1916. [846]

CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE North Point bathing beach and pier are within the boundaries of the Submarine Cable Reserve, and as valuable Cables lie here the Company are compelled to take action against the owner of any craft that anchors within the Prohibited Area. Hongkong, 27th June, 1916. [858]

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FOURTH PAYMENT OF INTEREST OF THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 3RD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said Loan, which have been published in the *Government Gazette* and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following Important Points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the payment of interest begins; the 30th June of the 6th year of the Chinese Republic.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

a. All Magistrate's Yamen.

b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.

c. The Reliable Agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest: The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and proceed to any of the above-mentioned organs with the said coupons. The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax and duties. The interest of the coupons is expressed in terms of "Big Dollar," and it is required to be converted into cash or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest, which are obtainable at all authorised organs above-mentioned.

By Order, **THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS**
Peking, 16th June, 1916. [839]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Pak Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November. Apply—**DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARETON.** [80]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road, 21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Connaught Road.

No. 1, HILLSIDE, THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [82]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A TWO-STORIED EUROPEAN HOUSE, at No. 19, Kennedy Road East; Consisting of Four Rooms with Bathrooms and Out-houses Complete. Apply—**YOUNG HEE, 10, Des Vaux Road Central.** [836]

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Every convenience. "BOARD," Apply—**Care of "Daily Press" Office.** [779]

TO LET.

FLAT on Conduit Road level. Unfurnished. Low rent. Apply to—

F. A. MACKINTOSH, 16, Des Vaux Road. [834]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

"BAHAR LODGE," No. 4, Peak Road, 5 ROOMS. Apply to—**V. F. V. RIBEIRO, Care of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.** [828]

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMS at the Upper Terminus with usual Servants' Quarters. Very convenient. Electric Light and Water Caring System. Apply to—

PEAK TRAMWAY Co. [820]

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PEAK TRAMWAY Co. [820]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING. For particulars, etc., apply—

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD. [835]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [837]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [818]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, in Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road. [811]

TO LET.

"ROCKLANDS," No. 7, Robinson Road, from 1st August, 1916, or earlier. Apply—

M. J. D. STEPHENS, 18, Bank Buildings. [800]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

"IDDESLEIGH," 5, Bowe Road, for 2 or 3 months from end of July. Apply to—

MOWBRAY & NORTHCOLE, THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. [803]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, as present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [822]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Prince's Building. Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Liquidators, REUTER, BROCKMANN & Co. [879]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 9, Queen's Road Central (In Ice House Street). Apply to—

WILKINSON & GRIST. [891]

TO LET.

No. 4, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor. THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMSHIN, CANTON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [815]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Manly Road, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bedrooms at reasonable rents. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd. Alexandra Buildings [808]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S FORMAZONE.

(Registered.)

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable drink, particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and Bathing Parties.

PINTS 90 CTS. PER DOZ.
SPLITS 60 CTS. " "

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

12

MARRIAGE.

COWIE-SCHMITZ At St. George's, Hanover-square, on May 23rd, by the Rev. Dr. James Gow, Headmaster of Westminster, assisted by the Rev. R. de C. Murley, Captain in Armes GOMBY COWIE, 20th London Regiment only son of the late WILLIAM CLAUDE COWIE, Chairman and Managing Director of the British North Borneo Company, and Mrs. Cowie, Blackheath Park, to Kathleen Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HUBERT SCHMITZ, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park, and Niton, Isle of Wight.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1st JULY, 1916

THE DIVISIONS OF MANKIND

Although the rapid growth of means of communication during the last hundred years has undoubtedly brought the nations of the world into closer contact with each other and opened the way for international friendships based on something more substantial than treaties or protocols, we still seem as far removed as ever from that ideal solidarity of mankind which alone can lead to peace. For one thing, we have to recognise that the different races of mankind, as at present constituted, have irreconcilable features, mental and physical, which prevent any complete intermixture. We have also to recognise that climate plays a very important part in this irreconcilable so important a part, in fact, that, with the present climatic conditions of the world, it is hopeless to expect any interchange between the nations of the tropics and the nations of the temperate zones other than on an artificial basis. It is quite true that Europeans can and do live in the tropical regions, although not with the same certainty of life as in their own countries, but it is only during the most vital years of their lives that they are able to endure the strain. To atone up the necessary vitality each generation has to return to the temperate zone. Further, the vital energies of Europeans in tropical climates do not go so far as to allow them the same scope as in their own climate. In such countries

European labour is impossible; the European can only exist as the director of labour, the overseer, in the etymological sense of the word. In other words, there can be no actual colonisation of tropical countries by members of the temperate zones. They may conquer and rule the nations inhabiting the tropical zones, but the bar of climate for ever prevents them from actually becoming "natives" of the country. On the other hand, the temperate zones are closed to the inhabitants of the tropical regions—not to the same degree, it is true, but to a degree sufficient to prevent any colonisation. The lower vital energies of the inhabitants of tropical countries must for ever prevent them from competing with the European on his own ground on equal terms. They, in turn, might act as overseers, but in doing the actual work they are severely handicapped. Climate thus forms a very efficient bar to any amalgamation of the inhabitants of tropical and temperate regions, who must physically, whatever degree of civilisation is attained by either side, for ever remain at arm's length. It may be argued that this does not necessarily preclude the establishment of a community of interests sufficient to make an intellectual solidarity which would compensate for the lack of physical solidarity. It may be hoped so, but this desirable end can only be attained by eliminating the factor of nationalism, or overwhelming it by some stronger force. If some great calamity threatened the destruction of mankind—such as a fatal disease which attacked all races indiscriminately, or an enemy from another world, such as Mr. Wells and others have imagined—then we might expect the nations of the earth to combine together against the common foe. But the ideas of universal peace, the common happiness of mankind, are too abstract to impress the races of the world or to convert national antagonism into national communion. We have also to reckon with that internal pressure resulting from large increases in populations. Generally, we may say that the population of a country is always slightly in excess of the wealth of a country—that is to say, nature provides against unknown contingencies. The rapid growth of the populations of most European countries has been in answer to the increased facilities for obtaining a livelihood, that is, the growth of the wealth of the country. The connection between the birth-rate and the price of food is now a commonplace of sociology, and is in accordance with all the laws of biology. It is the excess of births above the requirements which is the cause of the trouble. Such excess seems to be largest at the time of the greatest industrial progress. The populations of Germany and Japan have gone up by leaps and bounds during the last fifty years, coincident with the period of greatest industrial development, and while, of course, the pressure has been relieved by emigration to foreign countries, the absence of any suitable colonies of their own seems to have had in both cases a stifling effect. Such internal pressure, combined with the spirit of nationalism, must inevitably result in race antagonism. If the tendency were against national exclusiveness the danger from this internal pressure would not be so great, but, unfortunately, this is not the case. Indeed, it is all the other way. National exclusiveness is now the prevailing policy all over the world, and the result of the war will probably strengthen, rather than weaken, this policy. Great Britain herself, which in the past has shown the greatest liberality in this direction, is already preparing to enforce limitations, and Europe seems likely to be divided into two sections each firmly opposed to any dealings with the other. The solidarity of mankind is still far to seek.

The death has occurred at Newcastle of Lieut-Commander B. Lloyd Owen, R.N., who was on the China Station, 1898-1901, and was awarded the China medal.

Mr. A. Vivian Hogg has resigned his position at Tientsin, Mr. W. V. Pennell was made the recipient of a case of pipes, an inscribed tobacco pouch, and a supply of tobacco by the members of the local branch of the National Union of Journalists.

On the occasion of his leaving Hongkong to take up a journalistic appointment at Tientsin, Mr. W. V. Pennell was made the recipient of a case of pipes, an inscribed tobacco pouch, and a supply of tobacco by the members of the local branch of the National Union of Journalists.

The late Mr. James J. Hill, the well-known railway magnate, who died on May 20th, interested himself in building the railway extending from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, with northern and southern branches, and a direct steamship connection with China and Japan from 1883 to 1893.

The King has been pleased to give permission to Kaoro Bhicjee Doodha, Esq., Postal Commissioner for the Province of Szechuan, to wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Excellent Crop, which decoration has been conferred upon him by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services.

Before Mr. J. H. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday Ching Wah Chan, of the Mutual Trading Company, Old Post Office Buildings, was charged with trading with the enemy, to wit, Messrs. Ahlers & Co., Shanghai. Defendant, who stated that he had been introduced to Ahlers & Co. by a firm in America, was remanded until next Thursday.

A Japanese report states that Mr. Beibly Alston, head of the Far Eastern Department of the British Foreign Office, will leave London at the end of the current month for Peking in the capacity of Councillor of the British Legation there, and that upon his arrival Sir John Jordan will take home leave.

Sir James Alfred Ewing K.C.B., C.B., M.A., LL.D., has been appointed to succeed the late Sir William Turner as Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Sir James is at present Director of Naval Education at the Admiralty, an appointment he has held since 1903. In 1878 he was appointed Professor of Mechanical Engineering at the Imperial University, Tokyo. He was in Japan for five years.

On and after to-day a mail for Canton will be made up at the General Post Office at 11.30 a.m. on week days (at 9 a.m. on Sundays and Holidays) for the despatch by the 12.30 p.m. express train from Kowloon. Only letters and post cards originating in Hongkong and destined for Canton will be forwarded by train. Correspondence must be superscribed "by rail." Registered correspondence will be accepted at the sender's risk only.

The Admiralty now announces that Lieutenant H. O. B. Firman, R.N., who was reported "missing, believed prisoner," was killed on April 24th. Lieut. Firman was the officer in command of the ship which made the unsuccessful but gallant attempt on the night of April 24th to take supplies up the Tigris to the beleaguered British force at Kut. He joined the *Britannia* in 1902 as a naval cadet and became midshipman in 1903, when serving in H.M.S. *Glory* on the China Station.

At

THE WAR.

BRITISH ON THE OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY TRENCHES PENETRATED.

CASEMENT SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MORE RUSSIAN HAULS.

ITALIANS CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY TRENCHES ENTERED.

LONDON, June 30th.
12.10 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states that during the past 24 hours a large number of our reconnoitring parties entered the enemy trenches at various points along the entire British front. All achieved their object, inflicting heavy casualties and capturing prisoners and stores.

BRITISH IN GERMAN LINES.

GOOD USE OF GAS AND SMOKE.

LONDON, June 30th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states: "There have been several instances where our troops remained for a considerable period in the German lines repelling counter-attacks across the open. One raid was made after a discharge of gas, and the troops entering the German trenches found a considerable number of the enemy dead. Our casualties were insignificant."

The artillery on both sides have been active along the front, and hostile trenches were much damaged. The intermittent discharge of smoke and gas has aroused into activity the enemy's guns, causing him to disclose battery positions.

BRITISH SHELLING GERMAN LINES.

ENEMY'S FEEBLE REPLY.

LONDON, June 29th.

Reuter's and other correspondents at Headquarters, describing the steady British shelling of the German lines during the last two days, state that the cannonade has been practically ceaseless, and the line of the enemy trenches was traceable by a kind of grey-blue fog, compounded with white and black smoke of innumerable shells and the dust of of craters. They counted 5,000 shells falling at Thiepval alone in half an hour. The zone of the shell fire is most extensive, and many important positions have been searched by concentrated bombardments. The enemy's reply was feeble.

MORE GERMAN ATTACKS.

PARIS, June 30th.
1.15 a.m.

A *communiqué* states: "Left of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment extending from Hill 304 to Avocourt Wood, the Germans, in the afternoon, attacked positions west of Hill 304, but were repulsed by infantry and artillery fire. There have been no infantry actions on the right of the Meuse, but the artillery have been most active."

GERMAN ATTACK STOPPED.

LONDON, June 29th.
4 p.m.

A French *communiqué* states that a strong German attack north-west of Thiaumont was stopped by a curtain of fire and by machine-gun fire with considerable losses to the enemy.

ENEMY TRENCHES PENETRATED.

PARIS, June 29th.
2.35 p.m.

A *communiqué* states: "West of Butte de Mesnil, in Champagne, we cleared out the enemy from first line trenches and penetrated at some points as far as the second line, where we blew up shelters."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OBSTINATE CANADIANS.

A GERMAN COMMENT.

LONDON, June 29th.

The *Kölnische Volks Zeitung*, describing the fighting of the Canadians at Ypres, says that they resisted obstinately, many groups refusing all mercy, and they had to be cleared out with bombs. A German and several officers who refused to surrender were killed. When a sergeant demanded him to yield the General cut him on the face with his sword, whereupon an infantryman bayoneted the General, who was fighting like a madman.

GERMANS AND VERDUN.

PARIS, June 30th.

A semi-official announcement states that it is anticipated that the Germans will redouble their efforts at Verdun in order to obtain a success as compensation.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER HEAVY BLOW TO ENEMY.

THREE LINES OF TRENCHES TAKEN.

PETROGRAD, June 30th.

A *communiqué* states: "Despite a desperate resistance, General Letchinsky dealt another heavy blow to the enemy between the Dnieper and the Pruth, carrying three lines of trenches and inflicting severe losses, also capturing 10,500 officers and men, a great number of machine-guns, and other guns, which include a complete heavy battery. In Volhynia the desperate fighting at Stokhol continues."

GALLANT SIBERIANS.

PETROGRAD, June 30th.

A *communiqué* states: "A company of Siberians especially distinguished themselves in the fighting at Pulkarn. Enemy artillery and trench mortars destroyed the trenches and entanglements, but the survivors held their ground, repulsing all attacks with the bayonet till reinforcements arrived. They lost two officers, and half their effective were killed."

Turkish attacks in the Caucasus in the direction of Erzindjan and Bagdad were repulsed.

LARGE RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, June 30th.

The Russians yesterday made prisoners 221 officers and 10,285 men on the southern front.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES.

DESPITE SEVERE RESISTANCE.

ROME, June 29th.

A *communiqué* states: "Our advance continues despite increasing resistance as the enemy reaches his prepared positions. We have occupied Pedescala, and a violent enemy counter-attack at Zunga was repulsed with heavy loss."

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

LONDON, June 29th.

The Italian steamers *Monibello*, *Roma* and *Pino* have been sunk.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CASEMENT FOUND GUILTY.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, June 29th.

Sir Roger Casement was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death.

LATER.

Casement will be hanged. After being sentenced Sir Roger Casement made a long statement in which he declared that his offence was putting Ireland first. He should, he said, have been tried by an Irish jury.

The man Bailey was also charged with high treason, and pleaded not guilty. The Chief Justice directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and Bailey was discharged.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY.

SOME RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, June 29th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Walter Long have resigned, but that the Ministerial position is not regarded as desperate. The papers generally are more hopeful regarding the Irish outlook since the Unionist meeting was postponed. It is noteworthy that the bulk of the Unionist newspapers in London and the Provinces advocate the acceptance of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Commons, asked whether two of his colleagues had resigned, Mr. Asquith said he regretted the question and advised the questioner to await developments. All the Irish questions, he said, had been postponed. Mr. Asquith added that it was not desirable at present to say anything.

DISCUSSION IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, June 29th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury raised the Irish question. Earl Crewe said he deprecated the discussion and added that difficult details were still being discussed.

In view of the rumors regarding Lord Lansdowne and the position, it is noteworthy that Lord Lansdowne also deprecated the discussion, and added that the Cabinet had not yet disposed of the proposals. The whole matter was in a fluid state. Meanwhile the proposals had no Government authority, and the Government accepted no responsibility for Mr. Lloyd George's consultations. "Before we submit the proposals to Parliament, we have to satisfy Parliament that our proposals are adequate in view of the present condition of Ireland, and that precautions are necessary to prevent a recurrence of disorder."

THE MEXICAN CRI- IS.

IMMEDIATE DANGER OF WAR AVERTED.

WASHINGTON, June 29th.

The immediate danger of war in Mexico has been averted by the release of the American prisoners taken at Carrizal.

RUMANIAN RIOTERS.

IN PAY OF GERMANS AND BULGARIANS.

BUKHAREST, June 30th.

Serious rioting at Galatz has resulted in the arrest of Syndicalists who are alleged to have been paid by Germans and Bulgarians to create disturbances.

JAPANESE MINISTER TO PEKING.

RECALLED AT OWN REQUEST.

PEKING, June 30th.

Mr. Hiroki, the Japanese Minister, has been recalled at his own request. It is stated that Baron Hayashi will probably succeed him.

NEW CHINESE MINISTER TO TOKIO.

PEKING, June 29th.

Tchang Tsong Siang, Minister of Justice, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Tokio.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BIG SHIPPING SCHEME.

TO BUILD STANDARDISED SHIPS.

LONDON, June 29th.

The *Times* states that £300,000 has been privately subscribed by the leading shipping companies, including the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, to a scheme to build standardised ships of from 8,500 to 12,000 tons at Chepstow.

Mr. James Caird, head of the Shire line of steamers, is Chairman of the new Company.

SIKH BRAVERY.

TRIBUTE BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, June 29th.

Presiding over a lecture delivered by Sirdar Daljit Singh to the Indian section of the Society of Arts, on Sikhs, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, dwelt on the Indians' services in the war. He paid a tribute to the part played by the Sikhs. They had taken 400 of the 1,300 decorations awarded to the Indian Army, including a Victoria Cross, six Military Crosses, two Indian Orders of Merit, first class, and 110 second class. He gave two instances of Sikh bravery. One was at Gallipoli where the 14th Sikhs suffered severe losses, and the other was in France where Lieutenant Smith, of the 16th Ludhiana Sikhs, earned the Victoria Cross, in May 1915.

BIOGRAPHY OF LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, June 29th.

The *Daily Express* states that the biography of the late Lord Kitchener has been entrusted to Sir George Arthur, with Lord Derby as adviser.

SHANGHAI DEFENCE CORPS.

PRESENTATION TO COMMANDANT.

At a full parade of the Shanghai Defence Corps on Thursday H.B.M.'s Consul-General (Mr. Jamieson) presented Capt. J. Hector, the Officer Commanding, on behalf of the Corps, with a handsome silver cigar-box as a token of their appreciation of his indefatigable services in bringing the Corps to such a state of efficiency. Capt. Hector is severing his connection with the Corps on his departure from Canton, and the Consul-General, in his address, wished him every success and prosperity, and expressed his regret that he should be leaving at the present time.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AT BELCHER'S FORT.

FRENCHMAN AND DUTCHMAN CHARGED.

A Frenchman and a Dutchman, formerly employed on the *s.s. Louther Castle*, were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Hongkong Police Court yesterday with trespassing at Belcher's Fort, with permission on Thursday.

The first defendant, who spoke through an interpreter, said he did not know they could not go there, and he asked for leniency. The second defendant, who understood English, said he did not know they were trespassing. He saw no notices saying they could not go.

Captain Cassel, who appeared to prosecute, asked for an adjournment so that further enquiries could be made. The case was adjourned until Wednesday next at 10 o'clock.

CATHOLIC UNION "AT HOME."

The President of the Catholic Union, Mr. J. D. O'Sullivan, has issued invitations to all the members of the Club for an "at Home" this evening at 9 o'clock, to celebrate the feast of the Sacred Heart, which took place yesterday, most of the members belonging to the Apostleship of Prayer.

A social musical entertainment has been arranged in which ladies and gentlemen will take part. The precincts of the Club have been artistically decorated with festoons and palms, and seats have been provided for friends of members and their families. The Band of the Societade Philharmonica will be in attendance. The following is the programme: Selection, "Gesta," Societade Philharmonica; piano solo, Miss Esteban; violin solo, Mr. F. X. Botelho; Humorous song, Mr. F. Baptista; selection, "Lucia di Lammermoor," Societade Philharmonica; song, "Preghiera," E. G. d'Aguiar; piano solo, Miss Mercedes Barretto; song, "The Sunshine of Your Smile," Mr. A. M. O. Remedios; violin solo, Selected, Prof. Gonzalez.

SWATOW'S TRADE IN 1915.

Generally speaking, says the U.S. Consul, Mr. George C. Hanson, the trade of Swatow improved during 1915, and most merchants, except bean-take importers, reported a good year. Although freight rates increased each month of the year, sufficient tonnage was secured to enable the trade of the port to be handled satisfactorily. Opium merchants, piece-good merchants, sugar merchants, and holders of stocks of dyes did well. Speculation in opium and dyes was brisk.

Money was slack from the beginning of the year until July, when it became firm. Thereafter it continued tight until the end of the year.

The resumption of emigration to Siam, the Straits Settlements, and the Dutch East Indies stimulated the export of native produce, and thus improved local business conditions. In September a branch of the Chih Pien Bank of Peking was located at Swatow. Local British merchants formed a British chamber of commerce as a branch of the British chamber at Shanghai in October. The Deli Planters' Association opened a branch office in July to manage the emigration of coolies to the Dutch East Indies. The value of land greatly increased during the year, and as a result many projects to reclaim waste land were evolved.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS. The spring rice crop was good, but the autumn rice crop was far below the average. There was a total absence of typhoons, which, coupled with the dry spell in the early autumn, boded well for the orange growers. Up to the end of the year the orange crop was good. The same can be said of the sugar crop, which, on account of the high price of foreign sugar, was more valuable than usual. The high prices of artificial dyes stimulated the growing of indigo and caused a renewed interest in this decadent industry. In general, the agricultural conditions were good and contributed materially in maintaining good business conditions.

During 1915 the Swatow-Chaochow Railway carried 1,002,045 passengers and 23,953 tons of goods. The company's gross earnings were \$321,471 Mexican. This railway is 26 miles in length and was opened to traffic in 1908. The Swatow Electric Light Company had a good year, having managed to reduce the losses incurred since its establishment six years ago by 33 per cent. The Swatow Waterworks did not seem to be able to improve its business, which was also a discouraging nature in 1914.

A new cotton-weaving company, with a capital of \$200,000 Mexican and a soap factory were established. Native handloom factories, which manufacture a cloth known as cotton strips, did well, as the cloth is cheap and durable and the output is not great enough to meet the demand locally and among the Chinese in Siam and the Straits Settlements. The hand looms used in these factories were imported from Japan.

A concession was granted to Chinese capitalists to establish an electric-lighting plant at Chaochowfu. It was also decided to connect Swatow with Chaochowfu by a telephone line reserved for military purposes. Knitting factories, brick kilns, and other smaller concerns did fairly well during the year. The local jirafish company, controlling 400 vehicles, made a profit of \$100,000 Mexican. Building trades did a thriving business and many new structures, semi-foreign, mainly for the use of Chinese business firms and residents, were erected. One modern theatre, with a seating capacity of 2,000, was added. On the whole, although Swatow is far from being an industrial centre, the conditions were favourable and of a healthy nature.

CHEAP MANUFACTURED GOODS, ESPECIALLY WANTED.

As the district is agricultural, it is useless to expect to find here a market for products that could be marketed only in an industrial centre. The market that exists is for goods that can be consumed by a population whose purchasing power is small, whose standard of living is low, and whose chief concern is to obtain the simplest and cheapest products enabling them to exist. The greatest demand is therefore for food and clothing. Foreign cotton goods, which is made up into clothing, is the largest item imported. Kerosene, being cheaper and giving better results than native vegetable oils, is the next largest. Then come food supplies, such as rice, condensed milk, flour, fish products, refined sugar, matches, medicines, and ginseng. Among the better class of Chinese, who form a small proportion of the whole population, there is a demand for articles more of the nature of luxuries, such as watches, clocks, jewelry, lamps, haberdashery, soap, and wines of foreign origin.

H.M. Consul at Swatow (Mr. G. D. Pittsides) has furnished the following account of commercial conditions in his Consular district in 1915: "Imports.—The total value of foreign goods imported into Swatow in 1915 was \$3,083,600, of which \$1,760,000 represented direct trade with the British Empire. Business in piece-goods was profitable, particularly in the dyed and fancy articles which are at a premium owing to the dyestuffs difficulty. Whites and greys were also affected by the dearth of dyes and the consumption of these suffered to a certain extent. Compared with 1914, and with the average of the five years ended 1914, imports of Indian yarn in 1915 were extremely small, amounting to value to only 1,245 piculs, while imports of Japanese yarn increased very greatly. The most profitable goods dealt in during the year were dyestuffs. Speculation in available stocks, which constantly changed hands, went up prices to very high figures. For example, the price of a cask of aniline dye at the time of writing (February 20th) was about 240 \$s., as compared with about 24 \$s. before the war. Red dye, formerly sold at about 40 \$s. a bottle, had advanced to about 100 \$s. Thus, while speculation is making large profits, there is little chance of dyestuffs.

(Continued on page 6.)

PUBLIC OPINION IN CHINA.

Whenever a political crisis arises in China, European observers are prone to judge it by their own standard of civilization, with the result that they naturally arrive at every erroneous conclusion. Whereas to understand China's problem rightly, it must be regarded from the Chinese standpoint. Public opinion, as we know it here, says the *London and China Express*, can scarcely be said to exist in China, while the whole fabric of society is totally different from that of Western countries. It must be taken into account in any attempt to estimate the present constitutional difficulty with which China is confronted. To this end we may refer to an article in the *Contemporary Review* by Mr. Y. K. Leong, LL.B., B.Sc., (Econ.), on public opinion and political parties in China, which gives us an insight into the actual state of affairs in that country. The elements of the masses of people in China are, he points out, "the hewers of wood and drawers of water," agriculturists, artisans, and shopkeepers. Their economic condition is such that they only live from hand to mouth. At the same time they are by no means without interest in public life. In the villages they have their ancestral halls and temples, which are centres of social and political activity rather than religious life; in the towns they have their guilds and societies; in some villages and towns they have also public schools; they have a highly organized system of police; there are organizations for the relief of the distressed, and for the safety of public health; public funds are provided for public works, and they have popularly elected officials. In short, Chinese villages and towns are entirely self-governed, and the Central Government does nothing save the collecting of a nominal tax. Were it not for this superstructure of the Central Government, one could almost identify them with the city-states of ancient Greece. The attitude of the masses towards this central superstructure is, says Mr. Leong, one of indifference as long as it pursues a policy of laissez-faire. They submit to a nominal tax as long as their local life and organizations are not encroached upon. It is much more accurate to say that "they don't mind" than to say that "they want a monarchy or a republic. Therefore, when the Monarchists say that the majority of the people want a monarchy, they cannot mean, avers Mr. Leong, the majority of the masses of the people."

The educated class the writer roughly divides into two groups: (1) The group of young men who have returned from the foreign Universities, and (2) the group of elderly scholars educated in the old school and deeply sunk in the "Six Classics." The students educated abroad have taken back with them the ideas of democracy, Republicanism, change, and progress; ideas which were not new to China, but which had been stifled by the confined atmosphere of the Confucian school, and had lain neglected beneath the dust of two thousand years. These now awakened into life again by intercourse with the West. The old scholars, on the other hand, have firmly adhered to the teaching of the Confucian school, which instils into the minds of its devotees the spirit of order, permanence, and security. The key-stone of their political theory is absolute loyalty to the king. They set their face against the new ideas as dangerous doctrines, which cannot but create discontent and unrest, and thus undermine the foundations of the Throne. At the same time, powerful influences have been at work during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, which have made great inroads upon the sacred tenets of their school. The spirit of reform has gradually permeated nearly the whole mass of this secondary stratum of Chinese society. This accounts, says Mr. Leong, for the rapid overthrow of the Manchu regime, and the seeming sudden conversion of the educated class to Western thought, so bewildering and inexplicable to the foreign observer. In matters of central government effective public opinion is, he contends, that an overwhelming majority of them is in favour of the Republic, and not a monarchy, and an Emperor. Concerning the political leaders, he remarks that this stratum is composed of two schools of thought, the Republicans and the Constitutional Monarchists. Having imbibed the free air of the Universities and institutions of the West, both have been inspired by similar ideas of reform and progress. Their ideals have been identical, namely, a rejuvenated and progressive China, but their means greatly differed. The attitude was that only constitutional government was needed to save China, and a monarchy was not antagonistic to it. Therefore the constitution for China should be modelled on that of Prussia or Japan. The reform should come from above, and not from below. The Republicans, on the other hand, replied that monarchy might not be antagonistic to constitutional government, but the Manchu monarchy was incompatible with it. These two schools of political thought were in conflict for many years before the revolution. The Republicans had the majority of the students of the new school on their side, while the Constitutional Monarchists won over most of the enlightened bureaucrats. Had the Manchus, says Mr. Leong, been a little wiser and granted some concessions of political power to the people, the Constitutional Monarchists might have held their position, the dynasty might have been saved, and the Republicans conciliated. Similarly, the attempt of Yuan Shih-kai to revive the Monarchy has failed, and the struggle between the two great, rival schools of China.

reaching the point of the actual war, and the scarcity tends to reduce the price of cotton yarn for weaving into cloth. Reports.—The total value of exports from Swatow in 1915 was \$2,071,000, of which \$1,287,500 went to foreign countries and Hongkong. A large quantity of sugar was exported than in the preceding year.

MARTIN'S

APIOL STEEL
PILLS

For Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Scrophulous Affections, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Etc., Etc.

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Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH**—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magical.

FARMER'S is the only medicine that has been shown to be more effective than all other cures of

NO TRAIL or CHANCE in the famous RESTORATIVE.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
ATLANTIQUE, French str., 6,448, Charbonnel, 30th June—Sagion 27th June, General—Messageries Maritimes.
KAIFONG, British str., 957, J. B. Evans, 30th June—Haiphong 28th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.
NYANZA, British str., 4,183, J. Gaunt, 30th June—Yokohama 18th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
OTOWA MARU, Japanese str., 912, Nomura, 29th June—Keelung 28th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
YINGCHOW, British str., 1,216, Jones, 20th June—Shanghai 25th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.
IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
June 30th.
ATLANTIQUE, French str., for Shanghai.
NYANZA, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.
June 30th.
CHINA, Chinese str., for San Francisco.
FOOKING, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
GUANGALONG, British str., for Amoy.
HAIPHONG, British str., for Bangkok.
HAIPHONG, British str., for Swatow.
LION, British str., for Manila.
KIMAKATA MARU, Jap. str., for Moji.
KURICHOW, British str., for Canton.
LOONGKONG, British str., for Manila.
SHANGHAI, Chinese str., for Hongkong.
YINGCHOW, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Yingchow, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Russell and Miss Bridges.
Per Nyanza, from Yokohama, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. E. F. Scull and Mr. H. P. King.

DEPARTED.
Per China, for San Francisco, etc., Mr. F. C. Fenington, Rev. Mr. John de Vries, Mr. S. J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Buck, Miss K. Buck, Mr. Gregorio Velasco, Miss Ruth Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Campion, Miss Jessie Kay, Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. A. Buhr, Mr. L. J. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Fonseca, Miss Marie Fonseca, Master John Fonseca, Master Anton Fonseca, Mr. Lewis P. Lynch, Mr. Santiago Velasco, Mr. Percy Webb, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Stow, and Mr. N. H. Carman.

DEPARTING.
Per Nyanza, for Europe, etc., Mr. and Mrs. J. Brenton, Miss L. Brenton, Miss G. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Bacon, Miss J. Bacon, Miss M. Bacon, Mr. H. Havard, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wall, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. H. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cleaves, Master W. Cleaves, Miss A. Cleaves, Mr. H. Gill, Mr. A. McKay, Mr. H. Fowler, Mr. T. Lamb, Mr. T. M. Thomas and native servant, Mr. T. M. Martinez, Mr. E. Guiney, Mr. and Mrs. Manistre, Mr. O. Garschagen, Mr. M. Yager, Mr. S. C. Brown, Mr. H. S. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martin, Mr. T. K. Evans, Mr. J. E. Hendricks, Mr. C. Beegle, Mr. S. R. Judson, Mr. A. D. Wolsey, and Mr. J. R. Dyson.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The str. Nankin left Singapore for this port on the 28th instant, at a.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 3rd July, at about 8 a.m.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT BEDE," On or about 3rd July.
For BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE," On or about 19th July.

It is intended that both of the above vessels will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1916.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KATHLEEN"

will be despatched on or about the 4th July, taking cargo for SINGAPORE.

For freight and other information apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1916.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, ORIENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NELLORE"

Captain A. M. King, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about THURSDAY, the 13th July, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. The str. "NELLORE" will proceed through to Port Said, Marseilles and London.

Ships and Vessels for Bombay (and arrangements) will be despatched at Colombo into a S.S. of the B.I.S.N. Co. Parcels will be received at the Office 10 a.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For full and particular, apply to—

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the unloading of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," started Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, & C.	KASHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Tokube	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NEZORE	Brit. str.	1	A. M. King	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA SWANSEA	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 22nd inst.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	ANDRE LEBON	Brit. str.	1	D. A. Gardiner	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 8th inst.
HAIPHONG & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	1	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 16th Aug.
DELACOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, & C.	GUWAT	Brit. str.	1	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, & C.	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	Deguchi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst., at 3 p.m.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	KIYO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Deguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK	SAINT BERN	Am. str.	1	S. Hiras	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, & C.	TOYOKA MARU	Jap. str.	1	S. Hiras	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, & C.	PERSTA MARU	Jap. str.	1	S. Hiras	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 7th inst., at 10:30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI	KARIMON	Dut. str.	1	E. Bent	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 12th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, & C.	TESTO MARU	Jap. str.	1	A. J. Halley	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	MONTMAGN	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-day.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 28th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & C.	EMPEROR OF ASIA	Brit. str.	1	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 9th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIRO MARU	Jap. str.	1	F. Carter	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	SANCTI	Jap. str.	1	K. Yoshikawa	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 27th inst., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUWICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUWICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AMANTION	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	To-day, at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JINSHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Takashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd inst.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Jap. str.	1 m.	Takashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NANKIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th inst.
SHANGHAI	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HIYACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Toninaga	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 14th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HANGKONG MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	L. D. Pinckney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SOHALI	Jap. str.	1 m.	L. D. Pinckney	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at D'light.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Morse	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 4th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 7th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. C. Passmore	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 11th inst., at 2 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Konishi	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Kobayashi	DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	On 5th inst., at 9 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Yamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Fujioka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	DAVID HARRISON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 4th inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 10th inst.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th inst., at 8 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst., at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	AMONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Mande R.N.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at 10 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"KATSANG"	Tuesday, 4th July, 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG & HONGKONG	"KUNWANG"	Thursday, 6th July, D'light
HAIPHONG & HONGKONG	"YUENHANG"	Saturday, 8th July, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUNWANG"	Saturday, 8th July, 8 a.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KATSANG," "KUNWANG," "YUENHANG" and "FOOKHANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Lahad Dato, Simpang, Tawau, Uluken, Jesselton and Labuan.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto. Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

[[823]]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SCHEDULE TO CHANGHAI WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward

STEAMERS

DATE OF DEPARTURE

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

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Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1916.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"—REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.

"MONTAGLE"—INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"MONTAGLE" 1 July 30 Aug.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 1 July 30 Aug.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 25 July 20 Sept.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" 9 Aug. 4 Oct.

• Calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents.

HONGKONG—SHANGHAI—NANKIN—Kobe—NAGASAKI—MOJI—YOKOHAMA.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL REMARKS

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NANKIN, Noon, Direct and YOKOHAMA, Capt. G. Manley, 4th July, Service.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, NELLORE, Noon, Direct and PORT SAID, Capt. A. M. King, 13th July, Service.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & SOMALI, About, Direct and YOKOHAMA, Capt. L. D. Pinckney, 17th July, Service.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, NANKIN, Noon, Direct and PORT SAID, Capt. G. Manley, 28th July, Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to—

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1916.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

LIMITED

(PACIFIC SERVICE).

THE Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

will be despatched from Hongkong at NOON on

SATURDAY,

1ST JULY.

for VANCOUVER Via Usual Ports of Call.

Passengers and Baggage must be on Board not later than 10 o'clock Morning of Sailing.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1916.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamer

"CHAKRATA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 25th June, 1916, FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours. Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. V. D. PARR, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1916.

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED, COPENHAGEN.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor-ship

"FIONIA"

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bill of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING

FROM HONGKONG Connecting with "GUJARAT" FROM COLOMBO
26th July. 17th Aug.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong - S.S. "SALAMIS" 16th August.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamers Sails.
LONDON & SWANSEA ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 22nd July

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
GENERAL AGENTS
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN "KUEICHOW" ... On 2nd July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE "CHUAN" ... On 2nd July, 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI "YINGCHOW" ... On 3rd July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK "CHANGCHOW" ... On 3rd July, 9 A.M.
HAIPHONG "KAIFONG" ... On 4th July, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO "TAMING" ... On 4th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHENAN" ... On 4th July, 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG "SUNGKIANG" ... On 8th July, 10 A.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "TIENTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TADING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO, S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1916. TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"H. S. TAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 4th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAIPHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 7th July, at 2 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 11th July, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.
EASTWARD

WESTWARD

S.S. "CHAKRATA," 5,662 tons, Capt. H. Mando, R.N., will be despatched for SINGAPORE & PENANG on 3rd July.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS
Hongkong, 29th June, 1916.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENTMARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
NYANZA	July 1	Through Steamer	Aug. 4	Aug. 13
NELSON	July 13	Through Steamer	Aug. 18	Aug. 27
NANKIN	July 21	Through Steamer	Sept. 1	Sept. 10
NOVARA	Aug. 11	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
NORE	Aug. 25	"MOLLAH"	Sept. 25	Oct. 3
MALTA	Sept. 8	"KASHAN"	Oct. 8	Oct. 16
NAMUR	Sept. 21	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NANKIN	TUESDAY, 4th July.
NOVARA	THURSDAY, 10th July.
SOMALI	MONDAY, 17th July.
NORE	SATURDAY, 24th July.
MALTA	SATURDAY, 12th August.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Leave PORT SWETENHAM about	Leave LONDON about
SOMALI	Aug. 16	Aug. 21	Sept. 30	Sept. 30

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
K. V. D. PARK,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. Takada	21,000	THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.
	\$ MISHIMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	18,000	THURSDAY, 13th July, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
	\$ K. MAKURA MARU Capt. T. Kusano	12,400	TUESDAY, 8th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, BANGALANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
	\$ AKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ BENTEN MARU Capt. Mori	8,000	TUESDAY, 4th July.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ TOTOMI MARU Capt. Fujio	8,000	FRIDAY, 7th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ JINSEN MARU Capt. Takahashi	8,800	MONDAY, 3rd July.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ RANGON MARU Capt. Mori	11,000	MONDAY, 17th July.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ SAKI MARU Capt. K. Yoshikawa	9,800	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ HITACHI MARU Capt. S. Fujino	12,500	FRIDAY, 14th July, at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON.
TOYOOKA MARU
Capt. S. Kusano 15,200
THURSDAY, 6th July, at Noon.

For Further Information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOBI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 231 and 235

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
\$ PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	FRI, 7th July, 10:30 A.M.
\$ KWANTO MARU	8,900 — 12 knots	SUN, 9th July, Noon.
\$ KIYO MARU	17,900 — 14 knots	THUR, 17th July, Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 18th July, Noon.
\$ NIPPON MARU	12,900 — 15 knots	TUES, 1st Aug., 10:30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES, 15th Aug., Noon.

† Via MANILA, (uniting Shanghai) * Ca go only

‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £80. " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45 " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, OALLAO, ARIQUA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
KIYO MARU 17,900 — 14 knots TUESDAY, 11th July.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
Rising Building, 121
TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FOUR-NIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR SHANGHAI ROBE AND YOKOHAMA ... ATLANTIQUE ... On or about 1st July, at 9 A.M.

HOMeward

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and Ports of Call ... ANDRE LEBON ... On or about 8th July.
(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return Tickets available from 1st June, 1916, to 31st October, 1916, and interchangeable only with Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co. for return journey.
FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00.
For further particulars apply to—

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and TOKYO
† "HAWAII MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th July, at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Shanghai and Moji. * Omitting Manila and Nagasaki.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... SATURDAY, 1st July, at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.
"NITAKA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 4th July, at 7 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd July, at Noon.
"SOBU MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 9 A.M.

* Proceeding to Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
† Proceeding to Anping and Takao.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

STEAMERS	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN ST. ALBANS	3rd July	On 27th July, 11 A.M.
	12th Aug.	On 27th Aug., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph.
The above Steamers are fitted with refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Fruit, etc., and are fitted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

